and the sadness seemed all the greater, as the streets and restaurants were crowded with people returning from the cometeries after the Ali Saints' services."

## THE TIDINGS IN LONDON.

### It Was Pour Honrs After the End Before the News Crossed the Frontier.

Lonnon, Nov. 1. "His Majesty Alexander III. died at Livadia at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon." Such were the official tidings sent out from St. Petersburg and received at the British Foreign Office at 7 o'clock this evening. A little later the wires brought from other sources a few brief particulars of the event which the world has been watching with deeper solicitude than any other in its recent history.

The details which have come, up to the hour

of writing, are pathetic even in their meagre-ness. "The Czar himself has countermanded all preparations for his removal to Corfu," said an early morning despatch, "He has declared his desire to die upon Russian soil." Then came the morning bulletin of the doctors, which made clear with almost brutal frankness that the end was inevitable and close at hand.

From noon until 4 o'clock the wires were allent. During all that time the Czar lay dead in the palace at Livadia. It was 12 o'clock noon in London, or 7 o'clock in the morning, New York time, that he died, and not until four hours later was the news allowed to pass the Russian fron-

A brief message from the Valta correspondent of the Daily News was the first intelligence received in London. It arrived here at 4:13 P. M. and for more than an hour was unconfirmed. Those who were beginning to believe it was false were sadly undeceived when all censorship was removed after the official appropriement. It then became known that the final scene began

At that hour the increasing weakness of the dying man became complete collapse. The action of the heart, already feeble, rapidly de clined. The Czar lost consciousness for the last time just after 12 o'clock. He died in his arm chair. The end came peacefully and without s struggle. The heart beats became slower, ther intermittent, and it was difficult for the doctors to say when the flickering spark of life finall

Nothing mere has been made known yet about the last scene. The dying Emperor was undoubtedly surrounded by those most dear to him, but of them the despatches say nothing.

That all Europe is profoundly moved by this tragedy but faintly expresses the universal con-

ism since the Russo-Turkish war, and had been appalled in the last two years by three desperate attempts to assagainate the Emperor. Every possible police measure had been taken to Nihilists, yet the peril could not be averted permanently, Melikoff believed, without a radical reform of the worst abuses in the Government. Until the people should be appeased with such a reform, Melikoff counselled

Throughout the winter of 1880-81 the air in St. Petersburg had been heavy with rumors of plots against the Emperor. There had been acrests, house searches, and espionage beyond all precedent. Nibilists had been exiled, imprisoned, and executed. Everything and everybody was watched. On the morning of March 13 the General responsible for the safety of the Emperor's person told Melikoff that he could guarantee the Emperor would be absolutely beyond danger in any part of the city. Nevertheless Melikoff besought the Emperor not to go to the parade of the Marine in short, to keep no public engagement until the prevailing excitement should be allayed and the promise of reforms should have had time to work upon the people. Alexander II. was without fear, and a few minutes before I o'clock he left the palace with his suite for the parade ground. Two hours later the Ministers, still in council, were startled by an explosion which shook the room. A few mo-ments later every man was brought to his feet by a second report. In ten minutes an officer, white, spattered with blood, his head bare, and his coat in rents, threw open the door and shouted:

"The Emperor has been killed !" Melikoff sprang up. His face, at first white, became scarlet, and he fell unconscious to the floor. As he regained his senses, he repeated

"Poor Russia! Her enemies have done their

He gathered the papers which recorded his and his Emperor's plans for a better era in Russia, and left the room in silence. His hopes and expectations of a new life for the Russian

people were gone.

Meantime the dying Emperor had been taken from the Catherine quay to the palace. Both legs were broken and his body was mutilated. His uniform was drenched with blood. He muttered repeatedly, "I am cold so cold," then sank into unconsciousness, and an hour later was dead. As his eldest son left the pulace he was hailed by the people as Alexander 11L. Emperor of Russia. He was surrounded by a strong body guard of Cossacks, and he hardly noticed their greeting. He had begun his reign in the sign of the reaction, and in that sign he ruled to the end.

HIS BELATED TRAINING FOR THE THRONE. Alexander III., in the strict sense of the phrase, was not born to rule. He was a second son, two years younger than his brother Nicho las. He became Crown Prince by Nicholas's death in 1865. At the time of his death Nich las was betrothed to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. His deathbed request was that his accessor should make her his wife, and Alexander did so in the following year. She had borne him four children when he ascended the throng, the present Crown Prince Nicholas, the firand Duke George, the Grand Duckess Kenta. and the Grand Duke Michael. As not born to rule, Alexander was not educated to rule. At the age of 20, when he was suddanly clovated by his brother's death to the second place in the ampire, he knew little more than any ituasian



Russian Church, its life government, history, exile, and plotted incessantly against the Emand theology, and was ready on any occasion to peror and his high officials. Half the population forget politics and diplomacy in a discussion of

Church dogmas.

Church dognas.

Church deficits of state only solid the stepsor of the line decated on shigh shigh shigh shigh shigh shigh shigh shigh shigh s bly. The plan was Melikoff's. He had watched | the St. Petersburg district. His service had gapprehension the spread of nihit- gained him little prestige, however, as in Europe every Crown Prince or Grand Duke is supposed to play with the Marshal's baton in his cradic.

ONE OF THREE COLOSSAL PIGURES. From the day he left his father's deathbed to be halled as Alexander III., the Emperor was a colossal figure in Europe. Excepting Rismarck and Gladstone, no other name in the world was oftener on the lips of all civilized nations. His hopes, fears, aspirations, policies, moods, and prejudices were described in a dozen languages. What he said and did and thought was surmised and recorded with all the minute care which was bestowed on Emperor Wilham IL's conduct in the first three years of his reign. Yet with all this rotoriety or celebrity, the Russian Emperor was never known as a great statesman or skilled General or wise administrator. Not what he had done. but what he might do, was always the source of his fame. As an absolute, reactionary, taciturn sovereign, with the unmeasured and mysterious power of all the Russias behind him, he remained the great unknown quantity in all European cal-ulations - th : troubl some X which lent an element of om nous uncertainty to the beginning and end of every diplomara problem considered in the Cabinets of the Con-

tinent. Thus it has happened that, despite the

abundance and diffuseness of the new-paper

and magazine literature which has been

gathered round his name, there has rarely

been a man in modern public life whose



CEARINA OF RUSSIA.

acts and motives have been so inadequately explained, whose biography has been left in such a state of hopeless confusion. Surmise, misapprehension, and falsehood have been thrown in such a thick cloud round every crucial point of his career, that few persons or iside his immediate circle in St. Petersburg can say how, why, or even when, he took some of the most important steps of his life.

FROM THE PIRST THE TARGET OF THE NIMI-LISTS.

Until the summer of 1894, about every mention of the Emperor's "name had suggested for sometwelve years nihiltsm, persecution of the lews and Roman Catholics, or a war scare. The Nihilist terror had been abroad for several years. when he took the crown. In 1878 basulitisch tried to kill Gen. Trepoff, Gen. Mysenzoff, nobleman of his years. He was a great hulk of | Chief of Police, was assassinated a few months |

amount of information as to the orthodox got beyond the fear of arrest and execution or of St. Petersburg had been impressed in one way or another into the service of the police spies, yet the conspiring could not be crushed. It



THE ORAND DESCRIPTIONS.

The Minister of the Interior had been dismissed The Minister of the Interior had been dismissed in June 5 times to make room for a more resolute man, count Toistor the polarical police were strengthened steadily, and the winter of 1882-83 was passed in competative tranquility, although plotting, spoing, banishing, and executing were still the order of the day throughout the European comore. In March, 1883, a plot was discovered and 200 Nihillais were arrested in 84, Petersburg; nevertheless the Emperor's advisers decined that the time had come when he could be crowned without seriously perill. CHOWNED IN FEAR AND THEMBLING,

visers decided that the time had come when he could be crowned without seriously perili.

The Emperor was a giant in stature, but not in starts, and he approached the ceremony of coronation with hesitancy and fear. His physical courage, always small, had waned much since, surrounded by Coscaks, he first appeared before his people as their sovereign. Although living in seclusion he had been shaken for two years, in his best, at his table, among his books, or with his Ministers, by the constant vision of sudden and violent death. Precautions, then auprecedented, but now familiar to Russians, were taken to assure his safety and straidy his courage. Soldiers were stationed along the whole length of the rollway to Moscow. Bridges and woods near the line were watched for days before the journey. Work on hand adiacent to the tracks was farbidden. Towns and dilages through which the train was to mass were lighted from nightial to daybreak. The inhabitants of the districts along the rolls were questioned and spied on until most of them were willing to stay in their houses, if only to avoid the vexations caused by the imperial police. The entry of the imperial family into Moscow was made between solid lines of soldiers, standing arm to arm for more than eight miles. Behind the military lines were thousands of civilians who had been organized as special police for the occasion. On every roof looking down upon the tracessions were guards with lended riftes. The cuthedral had been scarched and the foundations had been solved as a perial police for the occasion. On every roof looking down upon the presentance of the ceremony if was decimally and revised and the foundations had been solved as a perial police for the occasion. On every roof looking from foot to four forces and police for the ceremony if was decimally active and two contributed to enter the chapet, shiffed from foot to four faces and police for the ceremony if was decimally active his moustache with a trembling hand. He was safe, however, for so complete were t

HIS NARROWEST ESCAPE. The summer and fall were uneventful. With the ember came the assassination of Lieut. Gen. Sunitikin, Chief of the Secret Police, and his nephew. Almost a year passed without unusual

Many Huyers are taking Flint's fine furniture, 45 West 23d st.—Adv.

convicted plotters came from Bassia priorization of the empire know whether they originated in truth.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY OF 1894.

The conspiracy of 1804 was remarkable for several reasons. It was the last one of the series which shattered Alexander III.'s nerves and undermined his health. It was planned carefully on the lines of the plot which culminated in the death of his father. It was discovered by the devious ways which best reveal the murvellous development of the Russian police shice the assassimation of Alexander II.

Late in 1883 Ren. Shebeta, Director of the Police Department, learned that, near St. Petersburg and on Finnish soil, a Nibilist plot was hatching. For the time he could get no more information. Then a young student was found dead in the woods near the Finnish railway. On his breast was found tend in the woods near the Finnish railway. On his breast was a found the words. "He was a traitor to the holy cause." Seeret police who were sent along the line of the Finnish railway examined all travellers, watched the mails, and eventually captured a student of technology on his way to St. Petersburg with a package of revolutionary proclamations. The student refused to say a word concerning his colleagues or the presses on which the proclamations were united. The investigation hallted. For ten weeks the police watched the school where their prisoner had studied, and about the indidle of April. 1804, they seized a letter addressed to a student, which revealed the manes of several conspirators and the location of a Nibiliat printing office and laboratory. In the laboratory were found all the materials used in making bomis, and in the printing office, the cellar of a pessant's hut. 20,000 proclamations "To the Emperor," "To the Russian Vouth," and "To the Emperor," "To the Russian Vouth," and "To the Emperor, were seized. Many students were arrested, but they all refused to speak of their plans, and the deatile of the plot could not be learned. Lato hast April Gen. Shebeko was informed that a stud

When the summer of 1894 ended, the police investigation was still in progress.

HIS PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

Alexander III. was a Russian of the Russians, and a most intense believer in the Orthodox Church, whose theology he had studied from his youth. He was largely under the intinence of the Pan-Slavists, a powerful group of political plotters and dreamers, whose hope is a greater Russia, extending her rule over the Balkan peninsula, Bohemin, even Hungary, When he reorganized his Cabinet, soon after Alexander II.'s death, Polodenoszeff, the most bigoted of the orthodox believers, was made a chief adviser of the Crown. Other men of similar tendencies were called to the ministry. In sympathy with them, the Emporor encouraged the persecution of the Jews, the Roman Catholics, and the German Lather-ans in the Baltic provinces. The Jews suffered most keenly under the weight of the imperial conscience, because, besides their despised creed, they held most of the mortgages on the extates of the bankrunt Russian nobility. With the Jew-baiting nobility before the throne, and the Jew-haiting advisors beside it. Alexander III. was moved easily to that series of decrees which exhaling advisors beside it. Alexander III. was moved easily to that series of decrees which exhaling advisors beside it. Alexander III. was moved easily to that series of decrees which exhaling advisors beside it. Alexander III. was moved easily to that series of decrees which exhaling advisors beside it. Alexander III. was moved easily to that series of decrees which exhaling advisors beside it. Alexander III. was not easily to that series of decrees which exhaling advisors beside it. Alexander III. was not easily to that series of decrees which exhaling the intense of the series of the property and the plantites of a dozen capitals could not stay. Almost 5,000,000 Jews felt the birden of the Emperor's decrees. They were virtually forbidden to acquire land. Their entrance into trade was hindered with restrictive laws. Jowish mechanics were allowed CATHOLICS AND LUTHERANS SUFFER, TOO.

CATHOLICS AND LITHERANS SUPPERS, 700.

The worst of this persecution began in 1800, and for the last four years the columns of German, Austrian, and English dailies have been filled with stories of Jewish misery in Russia. It would require valumes merely to caumerate the outrages which have been practised on the Russian Jew in the Russian Emperor's name. Other volumes might be filled with the narrative of Lutheran and Catholic sufferings. The treatment of Catholics grews o bruted in 1886 that the Pupe appealed to the Emperor against it. The massacre of Catholics in Krosche was one of the the last outrages examitted against the Courch of Rome in the name of the orthodox Russian faith. In the full of 1893 the provincial Governor ordered that one of the two Catholic churches in Krosche be closed although his predecessor had given the Catholics of the town permission to build the second church which had just been completed. The order was not obeyed, Officials who were sent to chose one of the churches were driven off. There squadrous of Coesacks were called to the town. They came on the galiop and rode down some 200 peasants, killing eight and womating forty-two. After the fight they took possession of the town, plundered and desiroyed as they pleased, and outraged fifteen girls and women. THE RESPONSIBILITY HIS OWN.



honor, but his prominent nose and Semitic type of features provoked such brutal brusqueness on the part of the Ecoperor that the unfortunate man frembled less has had committed some helinous crime unawares. Sharily after ward the Emperor, addressing his Minister, remarked That man X is a scurvy lew. May it please your Majesty he is an orthodox Christian. By race he is a lew, and that comes to the same thing, insisted the Emperor, sharply, and in a tone that convinced M. Manascin that he had made a grave mistake in appointing the official. That man's career is now definitely closed. He will never rise a stendilety closed. He will never rise a stendilety while he lives. The Emperor feels quite as strongly and the subject of the Stundists. Representations have been made to him over and over again by persons whose intentions it was impossible for him to suspect, but he is dear to influence. There Sasha, but she might have spent her time as producially in resuming with the Egyptian Spilux. On one occasion, after their Majesty and her consort had exhausted their eloquence and their stock of facts, the

The state of the s

upon them. We have tried to restore the old confidential relationship, but we run after mobody. " We Germans fear God, but, besides Him, nothing in the world."

Yet the wire between Berlin and St Petersburg was not broken, for the Russian Emperor, while learner Sismarck and his resources, was convinced of his desire for peace, and Bismarck, although galled by the taunts of the Russian war party, trusted the Emperor to provent war. The massing of troops on the Russian frontier, Bismarck explained, did not indicate a desire for war, but merely the Emperor's intention to give his demands weight in the next European crists. This explanation was received doubtingly when it was made, but it is not disputed now.

BULGARIA FORCES A CRISIA.



RUSSIA'S NEW CZAR AND THE FUTURE CZARINA-PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE AND GRAND DUKE

Emperor replied, dryly: 'I, a born Russian, find it a most difficult task to govern my people from Gatschina, which, you know, is in Russia, and now do you really fancy that you, who are foreigners, can rule them more successfully from Copenhagen?'

"But if the Emperor willingly permits and deliberately approves the inhuman acts complained of he cannot be anything but a monster in human shape. He can be, and is, in fact, something else. He is a well-meaning man, whose ethical level is a little higher than that of the bulk of his countrymen, and is in possession of a false conscience and under the influence of religious mania."

ligious mania."

His Pollicy of PEACE.

Immediately after his coronation Alexander III, said in a rescript to his Foreign Minister:

"The great power and glory acquired by Russia, thanks to Divine Providence, the extent of her empire and the size of her population, leave no room for any idea of further conquests. My solicitude is devoted exclusively to the peaceable development of the country and its prosperity, to the preservation of friendly relations with foreign powers on the lassis of existing treatles, and to the maintenance of the dignity of the empire."

The Emperor never departed from this declaration of a foreign policy. He was always for peace, although his early training had been for war. However threatening the words of other monarchs, however deliant the speeches of their statesmen, the Emperor of Russia nover falled to lay the full weight of his influence on the other side of the scale. It was his fate, nevertheless, to be misunderstool almost throughout his reign. Russian spies in the Pamirs, Russian officers in India, Russian conspirators in the HIS POLICY OF PEACE.



THE CAREWITCH OF BUSSIA. Raikan peninsula, and Rossian Chanvinists overwhere were spectres which from the day of his accession to the throne stalked through the Cabinet Councils of all Europe and kept the general staffs of the great powers awake nights. For twelve years the Russian war scare was as vivid as the French one, yet few persons could be found in Europe to-day to deny that, from beginning to end, the Emperor was determined to maintain the peace by all means short of national dishonor.

determined to maintain the peace by all means short of national distinction.

THE ESPIRANDEMENT WITH GERMANY.

His moral courage in resisting the chemor for way was as conspicuous as his fear of physical danger. With the crown he inherited his father's Chanceller, Prince Alexander Goriechakoff, at one time Prince Hismarck's friend and patron, but since the Berlin Congress his bitterest foe. Gort-shakoff thought that Hismarck had outwitted him and betrayed Kussia in the Congress, although Hismarck afterward declared that he had worked for the Emperor's interests as loyally as if he had been the second Russian pieupotantiary. At all events, Gortenakoff was chagrined because Russia came out of the negotiations with no adequate reward for hereacrifices in the war with Torkey, and he had no some returned to Russian party in a clamor against German board when Alexander III. succeeded to the throne, He save them no encouragement, and in 1882 he dismissed Gorischakoff to give his portfolio to M. de Giera, like himself, a near of test words and peace. In Germany and Austria, however, the holitelens knew only that the Russian Emperor and his Chancellor were silent while the outery of the Hussian Channellor were silent while the outery of the Hussian Chanvinists echeed daily from 8t. Potersburg across the frontier. Moreover, the Emperor, at itest anxious to show his regard for the German monarch, grees gradually more reticent, and the estrainsement between him and his imperial uncle in Rerlin was apparent to all. Russian Generals made the bitterest speeches against termany. Wannowsky, the Russian Hoon, pressed forward raphily to 300,000, 1500,000, 700,000 and eventually so,000. The great movement of regiments from the interior to the German and Austrian frontiers began manafered, and was carried on amid was alarmy which hied the capitals of central Europe. Hussian Folame, and was transformed Europe. Hussian Folame was the first answer to the German empire. Eventually the Europe had on his western humands and the public op THE ESTRANGEMENT WITH GERMANY.

was approaching the dauger point.

HE FINIS AN ALLY IN FRANCE.

In international politics, the most noteworthy feature of Alexander III.'s reign, was the understanding between Russia and France. France had been isolated at one extreme of Europe by the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austriatingary, and Italy. Russia had been isolated by the same means at the other extreme, cortchakoff, after his disappointment at the Herlin Congress, desired strongly a closer relationship with the republic, but the idea found small favor at first with his Emperor. To make an ally of a revolutionized and free-thinking people was little to the personal liking of such a religious and absolute ruler as Alexander. Many things combined, however, to push him along the way marked for him by his rejected Minister. The relations between 8t. Petersburg and Herlin cooled rapidly. Russia and Austria-Hungary were at increasing odds in the Halkan peninsula. Emperor William II. svisit in 8t. Petersburgs at the beginning of his reign was a failure. It brought has reconciliation, and the young Emperor hastened from Russia to Russia's worst enemy, England, who received him with ostentations pump and cordiality. It was known that the Triple Alliance was to be renewed, that England had giaranteed certain support of Italy in case of an attack by France. In June, 1801, an English spandrom anchored in Finne harbor and received the visit of Emperor Franz Josef with the highest honors. Hardly a month later a French fleet was at Cronstadt. The officers



PHINCESS ALIX OF HESSE. he know how Lutherane. Catholics, and Jews were persecuted and bamished; how synagogues and churches were dresseried or destroyed; how most persons outside the Church of Pobodomosself were treated as the convenient prov of greedy officials or the fitting victims or orthodox fanaticisms. A writer who spoke from personal knowledge some two years ago, answered these questions thus:

"The Emperor is perfectly well aware of the treatment meeted in the distribution of the Russian finances new strengthened, new forts were built and, despite the desperate condition of the Russian finances new strengthened, new forts were built and, despite the Euperor went aboard a French freatment meted out to his dewish and non-devish subjects. I have read lotters—the original letters—which were written to him on the subject by men whom he professes to respect. I am personally acquainted with the centering arms of Austria-frances on the subject by men whom he professes to respect through the bedchamber who delivered three letters into his hands, and saw him read three letters into his hands, and saw him read through the police. The fact is that the Emperor's recircle risk personal with had been formed by Prince History & risk was the standing army of teermany. This was the first above to the prince History & Scholler and I also personal the reply received through the police. The fact is that the Emperor's recircle risk personal passive that he is sometimes more scaled a first the fact and the public opinion of The Russian people." said Biscanc's in 1888. "have shown us, their old, mighty, and loyal friends his force our social with necessary over local with and social personal with the complete of the people of the pe e welcomed with significant warmth by the sian court. Their Admiral was over-imed with hospitality. The Emperor

# Whole Family Helped



"My husband was troubled with Rhen-matism so that he could ordly lift his hand to his head, and also had severe pains in hts stomach after cating Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla complete
ly cured him. Our son
was all run down and
Horal's Sarsaparilla
built him up, and be
gained to pounds. Our
little boy Leon has also been given appetts

# reight, and stremath by the medicine. Hood Sarsaparilla curve me of Erysipetas, which have had for 15 years and which is now entirely driven out of my system. Since taking Hood Hood's Farilla Cures I am better in every way,"—Mrs. H. K. JOHN. SON, Lyme Centre, N. H.

Hond's Pills are a mild cathactic gas

The prevalent impression on the Continent is that no formal agreement was drawn and signed, and that the whole understanding was essentially defensive. This is all that the Russian Emperor wished, but is much less than France hoped for. In fact, while of the highest value to her in trouble with England, it brough her little, if any, nearer the goal of her keenest longings. Alsace and Lorraine. The first result of the France-Russian understanding has been the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. The second one has been the cooperation of Russia and France against England in the East. It has been a standing menace to Russia's greatest enemy, England, but has left France's most biter five unitreatened and unscathed. Nobedy has contended that in this case Alexander III. was large, muscular, awkward, Alexander III. was large, muscular, awkward.

has contended that in this case Alexander Alexander III.

BIG, STRONO, AWKWARD, GRUFF, KIND.

Alexander III. was large, muscular, awkward, and merbidly conscious. His manner, like his words, was brutally brusque, although outside religion and politics he was as ponderously kind as a Newfoundland dog. His personality was utterly unmagnetic. A Continental German usually cheers enthusiastically for anything with a sceptre and crown, but when the people of Herlin saw the Hussian Emperor ride through their streets they remained cold and almost silent. His large shaggy head, his pale, unresponsive blue eyes; his heavy, calculated movements, parsityed all enthusiasm. From him even marks of high favor came often with the chilliness of rebuffs. He liked short cuts through state business, and did not hesitate to let verbose Ministers feel the harshness of his manner. His habit of ploiding conscientiously through all important State papers therefore caused him and his advisers no end of pain. His comments, written on the margins, reflected accurately his mood. "A set of hogs" was one of his favorite expressions. Another was "What a beant the fellow is." "The Council tried to chest me, but they can't do it." was a comment which almost caused a Government crisis in St. Petersburg, for no sooner did the members of the connell see it than they threatened to resign. At the instance of the Grand Duke Michael they resolved eventually to remonstrate with his absolute Majesty before abandoning their posts. The Grand Duke Michael they resolved eventually to remonstrate with his absolute Majesty before abandoning their posts. The Grand Duke Michael they resolved eventually to rethe matter twenty-four hours a Secretary of State stuck fast in his emberrasment.

"Well, what do you want done?" was the question when the Secretary of State stuck fast in his emberrasment.

"That your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order that these words should not be glazed over nor preserved in the imperial archives lest they the endowed with an i

PICHE CARINA—PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE AND GRAND DUKE
NICHOLAS.

Russian, find
in my people
is in Hussia, and got his advice from Vlenna,
is in Hussia, find got his advice from Vlenna,
is in Hussia, find got his advice from Vlenna,
find in my people
is in Hussia, and got his advice from Vlenna,
find in the got and the got and
an acts consequence of the first property of the

reign, could Alexander III. follow his natural bent, cease from troubling, and be at rest.

THE HERR TO THE THRONE.

Alexander III.'s cidest son, Nicholas, is 27 years old, The ordinary course of events would be that he succeed his father. That he and his flancee, the Frincess Alix of Hesse, were called to the Emperor's bedidde to be married was regarded as a sign that the usual line of succession would not be changed. The Crown Prince is known, however, to be physically unsound, and it is common report throughout European capitals that his vices could not be worse. There has been much talk of a regency, not only in St. Petersburg, but in Berlin and London. Why the Crown Prince, at the age of 27, should need the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Michael to help him govern, unless he is in fact morally and physically unft for such a task, nobody has attempted to say. What the young man's domestic and foreign policy would be can hardly be guessed. Although educated carefully in all branches of sconomic and political history, called often to listen to the councils of state, and sent repeatedly to every great court in Kurope, he has not even his father's passion for religious reading. Choosing his wife from a German royal house, he might lean toward German royal house, he might lean toward ferman royal house would be the Triple Alliance. Fears of such an event have been manifested in France; but they are based on mere surmise. The Crown Prince is not a soldier, although he wears the uniform, and he anjoys no copularity in the army. There is a tradition in Russia that, the Grand Duke Vladimir, ediest heother of Alexander III., will reign some day in St. Petersburg. Should the Crown Prince Nicholas be set aside, he would be the Romanoff to whom all eyes outside Russia would turn. In Russia he has bitter foes—the whole Prince

merely Emperor's uncle, he is likely to influence the future policy of Hussia.

A pretender to the Hussian throne lives in Turkestan, guarded as a dangerous conspirator and plotter against the person and sovereignty of Alexander Hi. He is the Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand Duke Constantine and grandson of the Emperor Nicholas. The Grand Duke Constantine was not born until it had been arranged that Nicholas's nephew, Alexander afterward Alexander II. should succeed to the throne. Therefore the Emperor's eldest son Constantine did not ascend the throne nor did his son Nicholas, the present exile. The Grand Duke Nicholas, as a pretender, was deprived of all his honors and military lities by Alexander II. After the assassination, however, he returned to St. Petersburg and demanded that he be constated, at the same time outling forward his claims to the throne. He was reluified by Alexander III. furned Nikhies, was caught plotting against the Emperor, was imprisoned, and eventually banished. He is not likely to get back to St. Petersburg during the present crists.

COLGATE & CO.'S 1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.